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NOTES ON SOME PUBLISHED SPECIES OF FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS.

CHÆTOMELLA (?) *PERFORATA*, E. & E. Journ. Mycol., I, p. 153.

Since the publication of the above, Prof. T. J. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, has sent us mature specimens (on *Cirsium discolor*), showing that the supposed *Chætomella* is really an ascigerous fungus, which we refer to *Venturia*, since, although it has 3-septate sporidia, all the other characters place it in that genus.

It may be characterized as follows:

VENTURIA OCCIDENTALIS, E. & E.—Perithecia as previously described, membranaceous and of coarse cellular structure, subhemispherical rather than globose; asci subcylindrical, about $75-100 \times 7-10 \mu$ (with imperfect paraphyses ?); sporidia oblong-fusiform, 3-septate when mature, and constricted at the middle septum, or often at all the septa, nearly hyaline, $20-25 \times 4-5 \mu$. Most of the perithecia contain only stylospores. Var. *MINOR* on *Artemisia ludoviciana* has asci smaller ($50-60 \times 6-8 \mu$) and paraphyses more robust; sporidia about $15 \times 3 \mu$, oval, and the middle slightly colored.

UNCINULA POLYCHÆTA, B. & C.—In the description of this species, published in Grevillea, Vol. IV, p. 159, and in Saccardo's Sylloge, Vol. I, the number of appendages is said to be "about 28," and the number of asci is not stated. In a recent examination of some South American specimens from Prof. Spegazzini, I found a perithecium (the only *mature* one examined) containing fifty 2-spored asci, and surrounded by over 200 appendages, $114-120 \times 6-7 \mu$, hyaline, continuous, with attenuated, involute tips. Perithecia $225-230 \mu$ in diameter.

The foregoing notes are also applicable to the specimens of *Uncinula polychæta*, B. & C., in Ravenel's Fungi Caroliniani. The species is remarkable for its numerous asci and appendages, but it seems unnecessary, on this account, to make it the type of a new genus. Possibly the statement that the number of appendages is "about 28" is a typographical error for *about* 228, which would be nearer the actual number.

CHROMOSPORIUM VIRIDE, Corda.—What appears to be this species was found by Dr. Geo. A. Rex, in the Adirondack mountains, August, 1885, forming a thin, dirty-green continuous layer on the surface of rotten wood, extending for several inches, and consisting, almost entirely, of transparent, greenish, granular, subglobose conidia, $12-16 \mu$ in diameter. The layer of conidia was traversed by a few obscure hyaline, mucedinous threads but as the specimens were already past their prime, no very accurate idea of the origin of the conidia and their mode of attachment could be formed.

The specimen in Saccardo's Mycotheca Veneta, 1566, has the conidia smaller ($8-12 \mu$) and the color of the layer is darker, but this may be due to the application of poison. In Saccardo's specimen, the conidia are evidently borne at the tips of short, sparingly branched upright threads.

UROMYCES PULCHERRIMUS, B. & C.—Through the courtesy of Prof. F. L. Scribner, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, we have specimens of this species on leaves of *Abutilon holosericea*, collected by Dr. E. Palmer, in Mexico, agreeing accurately with specimens of this *Uromyces* on *Abutilon Texense*, from Dr. Farlow. In both these specimens, the spores are much more variable in size and shape than one would suppose from the description in Grevillea. They vary from nearly globose, 15—22 μ , to elliptical, or obovate, 20—26 x 14—16 μ , distinctly thickened and mostly rounded at the apex, but in the more elongated ones, obtusely pointed. In the Mexican specimens, also, some of the spores are uniseptate, with the septum often oblique, or even vertical. Septa were also observed, but more sparingly, in the specimens on *Abutilon Texense*.

NOTES ON PEZIZA.

Of all the families of fungi, none, perhaps, is more prolific in interesting and beautiful forms than that division of the Discomycetes, including the *Pezizas*. These are membranaceous, or more generally fleshy fungi of a discoid, or cup-shaped form, and growing either from the earth itself, or, oftener, from decaying wood or dead herbaceous stems. Like other fungi, they require for their growth and development a certain amount of moisture and of heat, though some of the species which grow on decaying wood appear to endure and even to flourish at a very low temperature. The beautiful *Peziza coccinea*, which grows on decaying limbs or pieces of decaying wood, partly buried in the ground, opens its scarlet-tinted cups in early spring, while yet the snow is only partly melted from the ground; while some of the smaller species that inhabit old logs appear in good condition late in the fall, even after the ground in the open fields is frozen. A species found by Mr. S. J. Harkness in the mountains of Utah (*P. earina*,—Gr. *ear*, spring) appears in full vigor on the decaying leaves of grasses still moist from the melting of the winter's snow. A very interesting species, from its unusual place of growth, is described by Dr. Cooke, in the Bulletin of the Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., March, 1875. The species grows from the decaying petals of *Magnolia*. The *Magnolia glauca*, near the northern limit of its growth, blossoms early in June. Soon after the petals have fallen, little cream-colored blotches, or swellings, will be noticed on some of them. These swellings are of a circular, or subelliptical shape, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch across. After a few days, they become darker colored and quite hard. If the affected petals happen to fall on dry ground, this swelling and discoloration proceeds no further; but as the *Magnolia* grows in swampy ground, many of the affected petals fall in the mud or water, and, when the leaves fall in the autumn, are pressed down and buried completely in the mud, where they lie through the winter. But when the spring returns again, and the *Magnolias* put forth their fragrant